



Allies Drive Forward on Both Flanks; Five Towns Stormed on Picardy Front; Americans Enter Bray in Fierce Battle

U-Boat Uses Poison Gas In Attack on U. S. Coast

Six Persons Overcome on North Carolina Coast by Deadly Fumes

Sent Ashore on Large Oil Spots

Destroyer Drops Bombs on Submarine Seen 100 Miles Off Virginia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Deadly gas set loose by a German submarine overcame six persons on Smith Island, North Carolina, Saturday afternoon, the Navy Department announced to-night.

The lighthouse keeper, his wife and one other, composing the entire personnel of the lighthouse, and three of the guards at the life saving station suffered from the gas for half an hour. A brood of chickens was killed. The gas came from three large oil spots, each an acre in extent.

It was learned also from Boston that two submarines raided the fishing boats on George's Banks two days ago and the boats from the schooners Old-time and Cruiser probably were lost, as their boats were sunk by gunfire without warning.

This new account of German "frigatefulness" was given by the crew of the schooner Mary Sennett, also sunk by gunfire. The U-boat fired on the Sennett's boats, but all in them escaped harm and were landed at Boston. The first shot was fired at the Sennett without warning and crashed through her hull.

Men landed from the fishing boats asserted about twenty vessels in all were sunk by the raiders, instead of nine, as previously reported.

The Navy Department announcement concerning the gas attack follows: "The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the result of temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station and lighthouse personnel." The report goes on to say:

"About forty minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each over one acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith's Island to the north. This oil, from which the gas was undoubtedly generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along the island.

Gas Effective Thirty-six Minutes
"Report was made to Colonel Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willard of the Smith's Island Coast Guard after the effects of the gas were noted. Six men were gassed. No deaths. The gas had the effect of mustard gas and was effective about thirty-six or forty minutes. The color of the gas has not yet been ascertained, and its effect on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated and reported."

"The incident was reported by Colonel Chase to the naval district commandant. Smith's Island is off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near the entrance of the channel to Wilmington, N. C."

Destroyer Bombs U-Boat

The Navy Department to-day received a report that an American destroyer sighted an enemy submarine about a hundred miles east of the Virginia Coast and dropped fifteen depth-bombs on the spot where the U-boat submerged. The submarine was not seen again, but an oil patch ap-

WILLIAM CAN'T COME JUST NOW; HE'S BUSY



36 Suffragists Arrested Twice At White House

Women Return for Demonstration After 38 Are Held; Cruelty Charged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Another woman's party demonstration in protest against the Senate's delay in acting on the Federal suffrage amendment was broken up to-day by the police. Thirty-eight women participants, as banner carriers and speakers were arrested as they assembled before the Lafayette statue in the square opposite the White House.

When the women had been released at the police headquarters on their promise to appear Wednesday for trial, thirty-six of them marched back to the Lafayette statue and were rearrested.

Woman's Finger Broken

Gross cruelty was charged against the police by the National Women's party to-night in a statement setting forth casualties, as follows:

"The women most severely injured by the police were:

"Miss Edna Purcell, of Hartford, Conn., whose wrist was badly twisted and whose finger was broken.
"Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, Mont., has her wrist so injured that it was swollen beyond the possibility of telling whether it was actually broken or sprained. This injury was sustained when she was thrown back over a table by an officer reaching over her shoulder and seizing her by the head.

"Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore, was swung back and forth against an iron case and suffered a wrenched back.

"Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, and Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, Cal., were thrown upon tables and choked. Both were cut and bruised.

"Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, were both bruised and twisted severely, as were in greater or less degree all the other women.

"Mrs. George Koenig, Hartford, Conn., whose arm was so badly sprained by the policeman who arrested her last Tuesday that she has been forced to carry it in a sling, was again so roughly handled that the pain made her violently ill."

Lenine and Trotzky Flee To Kronstadt Fortress

Entire Bolshevik Government Is Expected to Quit Moscow and Berlin Forecasts Fall of Soviet Rule; Wholesale Arrests of British and French Citizens Reported

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotzky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau, of Berlin, and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

The Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger," also announcing the flight of Lenine and Trotzky to Kronstadt, says the entire Bolshevik government soon will follow them.

Officers and counter revolutionists who are under imprisonment also will be taken to Kronstadt, according to this plan.

The position of the Soviet government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the "Tageblatt," of Berlin. He announces that the Czech-Slovak forces have increased from 75,000 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks and counter-revolutionists.

Fears for His Life

Dr. Helfferich, the German Ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov because he fears for the personal safety of his staff, says an official telegram from Berlin. This action, it is added, was decided upon because of a proclamation of the Social Revolutionists that they were about to begin a reign of terror in Moscow. Pskov was selected because conditions at Petrograd are almost as bad as at Moscow.

Referring to the shifting of the German diplomatic base in Russia, the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, says:

"The removal of the German Embassy from Moscow to Pskov sheds a lurid light on the seriousness of the political situation on our Eastern front. Ambassador Helfferich left before the embassy staff because he feared for his life.

"The state of things he found in Moscow may best be judged from the fact that the Soviet government, of its own accord, relieved him of the duty

of paying the customary official visit on his arrival to deliver his credentials."

The newspaper plaintively adds: "Moscow is in the hands of anti-German elements and the followers of the Social Revolutionists of the left. This would show that the Bolshevik rule at Moscow is at an end, and this is the case not only at Moscow, but in the greater part of Russia, if not in the whole Russian Empire. This throws a vivid light on the failure of the German policy in the East."

Wholesale arrests of Allied nationals have been made in Moscow, according to dispatches from that city to the "Lokal-Anzeiger" of Berlin.

Police vigilance in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd has been intensified, according to Moscow dispatches to the "Weser Zeitung," of Bremen. Strong infantry and cavalry units patrol the streets day and night, arresting all persons unable to show identification cards.

Extensive measures have been taken to prevent a sudden revolution. Guns have been placed in all the squares and machine guns on all the corners. Militia forces in cities have been considerably strengthened.

The situation in Moscow is less secure than ever since the Latvian regiments, the strongest supporters of the Bolsheviks, have been sent to fight the Czech-Slovaks, according to the "Vorwarts," of Berlin. The newspaper adds that they have been replaced by less reliable guards and that the Bolshevik government appears to be badly shaken.

McAdoo Stops Liquor Sale on Rail Lines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Sale of liquor in railroad stations or on railroad trains was forbidden by Director General McAdoo to-day in an order effective immediately and applying to all lines under government control.

British Praise U. S. Bravery At Chipilly

English Commanders Say "Doughboys" Fought Like Seasoned Veterans

Resistance Swept Aside by Americans

Another Glorious Tradition Is Added to Army Records Along the Somme

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Aug. 12.—I visited the famous River Somme to-day, where American blood and American valor have just added another chapter to America's war traditions. Though in a small way, the boys from the United States won the highest admiration of the British, doing the difficult task planned for them and doing it to perfection.

"They sailed ahead with our fellows like veterans," said a British officer I met to-day, and this officer's words were echoed by the general at American headquarters.

Here are two telegrams received by the general from the British corps commander and the British division commander. They speak for themselves:

"August 10.
"To general commanding American division—Heartily congratulations on a successful attack carried out by infantry yesterday."

The second was received some hours later, when the "doughboys" had completed the conquest of both the first and second of their objectives:

"Headquarters Blank Division.
"Dear General Blank—I wish to express to you my appreciation for the great assistance afforded my division by your troops in the attack on Grassaire Wood yesterday afternoon, and my admiration of the way in which they carried out a very difficult maneuver to get into the battle line and for the stout way in which they overcame all resistance.

"(Signed) Commander Blank Division."

Opposed by Veterans

There is significance therefore in the first American action on the Somme, even though but a few troops were engaged. The men were picked for this difficult operation, not because of any past record but simply by virtue of proximity to that portion of the line where the enemy resistance was strongest.

Therefore the honor goes to the American army, though primarily to those dashing youngsters.

On their right were the Australians, on their left the British, all fighting along the difficult course of the Somme where the enemy forces outnumbering them had the natural advantages of hills, ravines and swamps. The Americans' share in the gains was about 7,000 square yards of ground, including the village of Chipilly; the strongly held Grassaire and Mallard Woods, the latter a hilltop position; three six-inch howitzers, one field gun, ten machine guns and a batch of prisoners.

The American battleground is on the north bank of the Somme. The doughboys were opposed by the 265th Regiment, 108th German Division, backed by the 43d Division, which was forced to throw forces into the fighting before the Americans reached their second objectives. The doughboys dashed to attack promptly at 5:30 o'clock Friday evening after a five-minute preliminary artillery preparation.

Knitting by Hand Is Halted by War Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Hand knitting for soldiers and sailors is to be checked until the War Industries Board can survey stocks and ascertain whether there is enough woollen and worsted in the country for winter uniforms and overcoats.

The board to-day directed spinners to discontinue manufacturing woollen and worsted yarns for hand knitting, to stop the shipment of yarns or wool until further notice, and to furnish inventories of the stocks with full information concerning the contracts on which they are working.

Three Teuton Generals In Picardy Cashiered

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Three German generals recently commanding near Montdidier have been cashiered for neglect of duty, according to Belgian reports received in Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A large number of soldiers were court martialled at St. Quentin Saturday for high treason.

The Germans in Belgium are showing signs of unrest, and the German Emperor is reported to have moved to Brussels.

Big Guns Now Are Taking Up Somme Fight

Both Sides Hurrying In Ar- tillery to Stabilize Their Lines

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—From their positions of 1916, behind which Rupprecht rushed up heavy forces of men and guns, the Germans are counter attacking between the Somme and Montdidier on the Roye road. Foch's advance has been checked for the moment and only local progress was reported. The enemy's reaction is the heaviest he has made since he tried to hold the Marne pocket.

Sunday afternoon and all through the night Rupprecht called division after division against the Allies, while his cannon was used in ever-increasing numbers. The roads running between Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon are clogged with troops hurrying to the rescue of the battered Second and Eighteenth German armies. Chaulnes and Roye are still held by the Germans, though the guns of the British and French command both places.

Fighting Violently

The fighting is the most violent since Haig swept over the surprised divisions east of Amiens. Trenches which the enemy strung at great cost of time and labor prior to July, 1916, served him in good stead again, for it is along this line west of the Somme that he has made a temporary stand and has been able to strike back. He is duplicating what the British did in April, when they fell back from their 1916 defences between Arras and Albert.

Though Rupprecht is concentrating against the Australians and Canadians at the centre, the interesting and vital point is farther south, where the French are fighting for the heights of Lassigny, the capture of which will be fatal to the German positions to the north. Humbert's army is creeping around Thiescourt massif. At this moment the Germans have a superiority in artillery, the Allied infantry having outmarched its guns, excepting light fieldpieces.

35 Enemy Divisions

Whether the enemy can make anything more than a temporary stand after the Allied guns catch up seems doubtful, although it is certain he will not yield Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny until he is exhausted. Thirty-five enemy divisions have been engaged to-day, eight from von der Marwitz's army having been withdrawn. While Rawlinson and Debeney were standing off Rupprecht's vigorous counter thrusts, Humbert is hitting heavy blows against the southern hinge of the enemy's lines. The Germans are well supplied with guns on the southern wing, and between Marquillieres and Grivies the duel is extremely violent.

Rupprecht's first reaction against the tip of the attack was what the Germans call dead centre, which in this case happened to be Lihons. They retook the village, also Rancecourt-Meharicourt, but their tenure was short. Other troops hurried westward through Ham, countered south of Chaulnes, and met no greater success against the Canadians than did divisions which tried to throw back the Australians.

Big Guns Now Factors

Meanwhile Anglo-Americans operating astride the Somme linked up the positions north and south of the river and brought their line to the western outskirts of Bray. Fast British tanks continued to play an important part in the local operations, especially in ironing out the enemy's wire along his old line, but the battle is approaching

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French Gain Mile Despite Massing Of Foe's Reserves

First Phase of Great Somme Battle Ends With von Hutier's Left Flank Menaced; Many More Prisoners and Guns Are Captured

Evacuation of Roye Is Reported; Lassigny and Chaulnes Under Fire

British Bring Up Guns on South Bank of the Somme and Consolidate Gains With Those to North; Advances Also Made in Lys Salient

The Allies yesterday made good progress on both flanks of the great Picardy front, while standing fast in the centre under strong counter attacks.

Many additional prisoners were captured, at least five villages were stormed and severe losses were inflicted on the foe. Two enemy airdromes were taken.

North of the Somme American and British troops fought their way forward, and have now engaged in a desperate struggle in the suburbs of Bray.

On the south bank of the river the British brought their line up even with their gains on the north. Further south, Proyart was taken and German assaults were repelled.

The French advanced about a mile northwest and west of Lassigny through the difficult high ground, taking Gury, Les Loges, Armancourt and Tilloloy. This was the most important movement of the day and threatens seriously the enemy's left flank.

Roye and Lassigny Under Allied Fire

Chaulnes, erroneously reported captured on Sunday; Roye, Lassigny and several of the bridges over the upper Somme are under intense artillery fire, which is causing heavy losses to the retreating Germans. On the whole, however, the enemy may escape further disaster, due to the arrival of strong reserves, although his retrograde movement is not by any means over.

An unofficial report was received in London that Roye, important as a road centre, had been evacuated and that British tanks were operating considerably to the east of the town, but Haig's official statement, issued later in the evening, did not claim its capture.

Fierce fighting was continuing at many points, according to the latest reports received here.

Guns Captured in Drive Number 700

No new enumeration of prisoners has been given out, but Paris states captured guns now number 700. The loss of artillery is seriously embarrassing the foe, as he has not yet got up pieces to replace those he was forced to leave behind.

The battle, the first phase of which is over, apparently is in a waiting stage such as was seen in the recent Marne battle before the Allies started their second big push, on August 1.

In Flanders the British improved their lines on the south and west of the Lys salient. Apparently the Germans are still withdrawing there in fear of an Allied attack.

American Forces in Terrific Battle Push Into the Outskirts of Bray

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON, Aug. 12.—American troops are in the suburbs of Bray to-day, fighting a continuous battle for the outskirts of the little French city.

The Allies have captured the town of Gury, to the right flank of the Somme battlefield, according to news from the front this evening.

The massif of Lassigny, three miles northeast of Gury, in Picardy, was expected to be in the possession of the Allies by nightfall, according to military opinion to-day based on the latest news from the front. It was stated that the Allies virtually were on the crest of the high ground and firing into the Germans from the rear.

It has been ascertained that there is one Austrian division on the Western front, but it has not yet been brought into action.

On the entire front nothing is seen yet by the experts to indicate that the Germans intend to hold their present

line, which is not a good one militarily, although they occupied almost the same line for a long time two years ago.

The French have their eyes on Lassigny, about three miles in front of their present line, for possession of this town would virtually compel considerable German withdrawals for long stretches on both sides.

Enemy Strengthens Defence

Writing of the stiffening German defence, the correspondent of "The Daily Mail" on the British front, in a message filed Sunday, says that the shell-fire from the enemy is increasing, its effect being noted even in some areas many miles behind the front, and he declares that the action of the Germans in setting depots and ammunition dumps ablaze does not mean the wiping out of their means of resistance.

German aircraft are swarming overhead, and 260 of their machines are

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Advice to those who want to sell their
LIBERTY BONDS—Don't
Advise to those who must sell—Go to
John Muir & Co., 61 N. Wabash—Adv.